

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

SUMMATION

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

Number 26

November 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare . . . . .	261
Section 2. Education, Religion and Media of Expression . . .	279





SECTION 1  
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Preventive Medicine . . . . .	1
Veterinary Affairs. . . . .	6
Medical and Hospital Administration . . . . .	10
Supply. . . . .	20
Narcotics . . . . .	44
Public Assistance . . . . .	49
Social Security . . . . .	56
Repatriation. . . . .	57
Vital Statistics. . . . .	58

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Communicable Diseases

1. The current typhus immunization program initiated on Hokkaido in November involves two objectives: a one-cubic-centimeter booster dose for the 1,256,312 previously inoculated residents and an initial dose of vaccine for all others.

2. A typhus control conference was held in Tokyo on 13 and 14 November for health officials from northern Honshu.

3. Incidence rates of all diseases except diphtheria declined with amoebic dysentery and suspected Japanese B encephalitis rates falling approximately 50 percent. See the charts on the following four pages.

Health Education

4. A public health train, dedicated on 1 November, has since been touring the country. Its three cars contain pictorial material dealing with nutrition, communicable diseases, sanitation, hygiene and provisions of the Labor Standards Law.

An intensive publicity campaign utilizing the press, radio and newsreel preceded the inaugural ceremony in Tokyo and is to continue locally for the duration of the two-year tour.

Sanitation

5. A committee was formed to solve major sanitation problems of water supply, waste disposal and environmental sanitation.

Functioning as part of the Resources Committee, an advisory body to the Economic Stabilization Board, the new group is composed of three members of the College of Engineering, Tokyo University, and representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Public Works, Agriculture and Commerce and Industry.

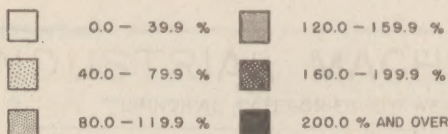


# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · OCTOBER 1947

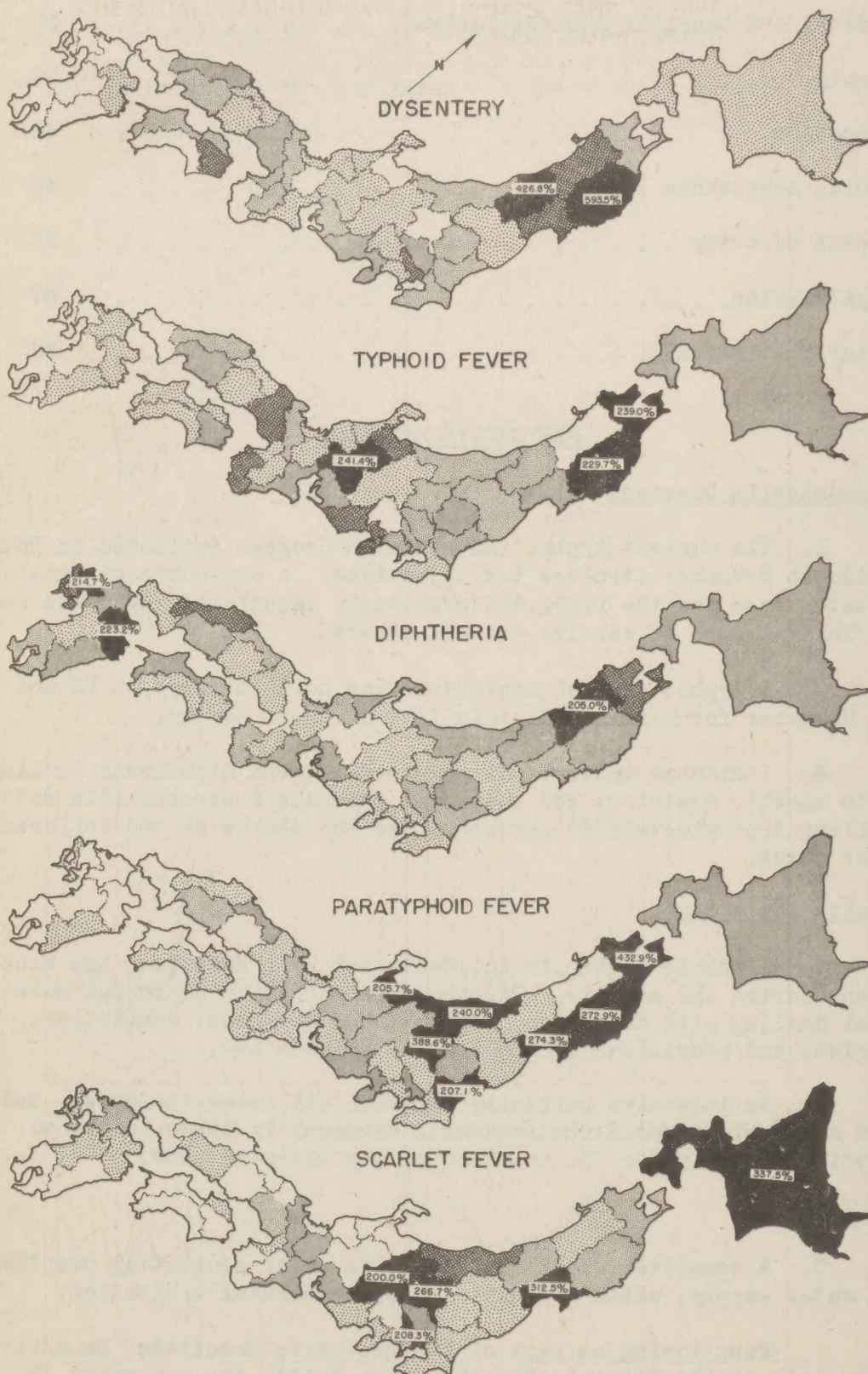
## MAP LEGEND

PREFECTURAL RATE FOR EACH DISEASE IS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL RATE FOR THE SAME DISEASE



FIGURES GIVE PERCENTAGES OF 200 AND OVER

DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE/100,000/ANNUM		
	OCT 1947	OCT 1946	OCT 1945
DYSENTERY	55.5	253.1	233.3
TYPHOID FEVER	24.9	50.3	157.8
DIPHTHERIA	31.9	72.7	126.6
PARATYPHOID FEVER	7.0	13.0	23.5
SCARLET FEVER	2.4	3.7	3.1
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.2	1.4	1.3
TYPHUS	0.2	0.6	0.7
SMALLPOX	0.1	0.1	0.8
MALARIA	12.5	44.4	NA
CHOLERA	0	0.1	NA
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.9	0.3	NA



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ · SCAP

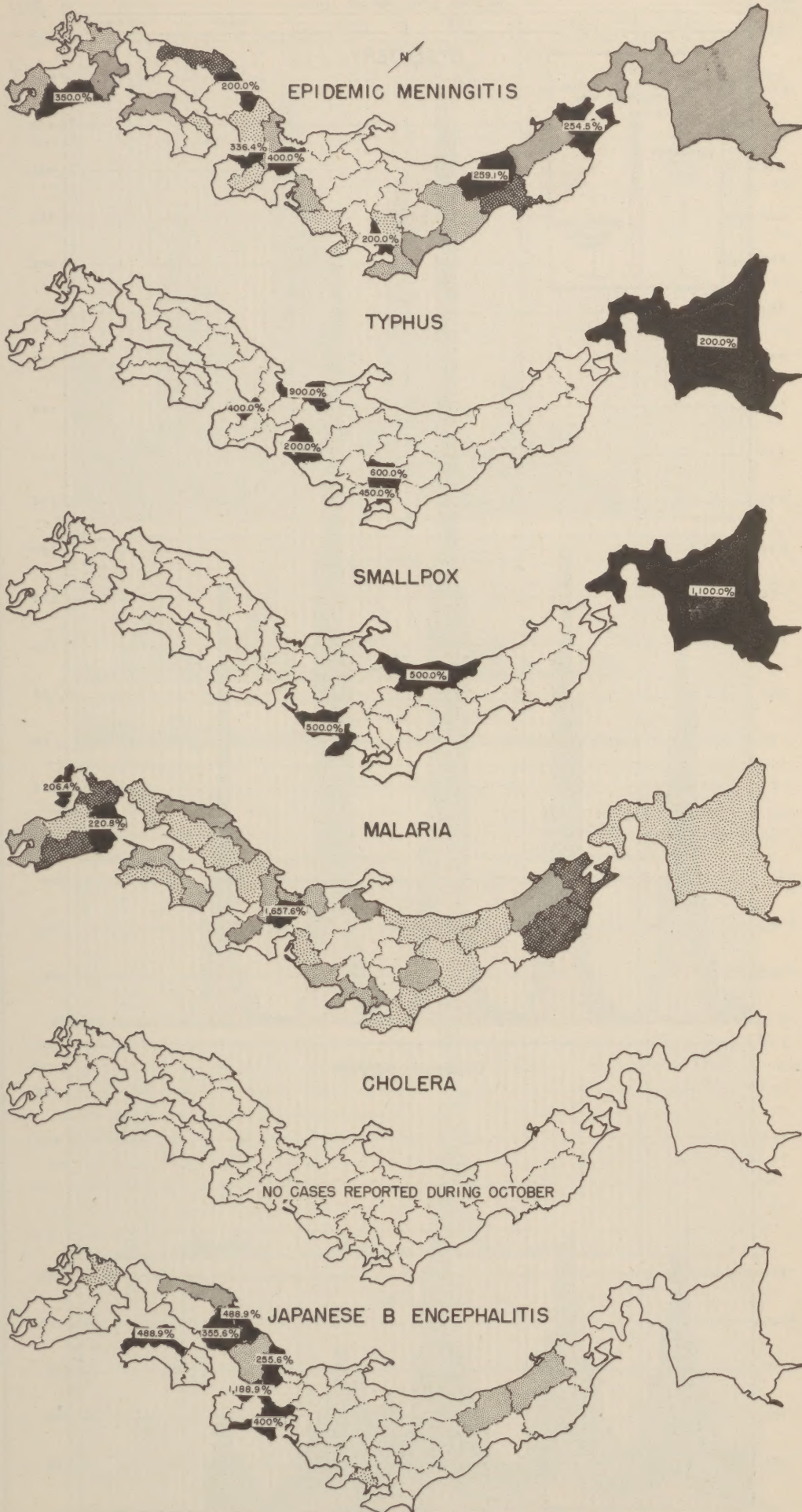
JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 91A



# ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · OCTOBER 1947



NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON REVISED ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ · SCAP

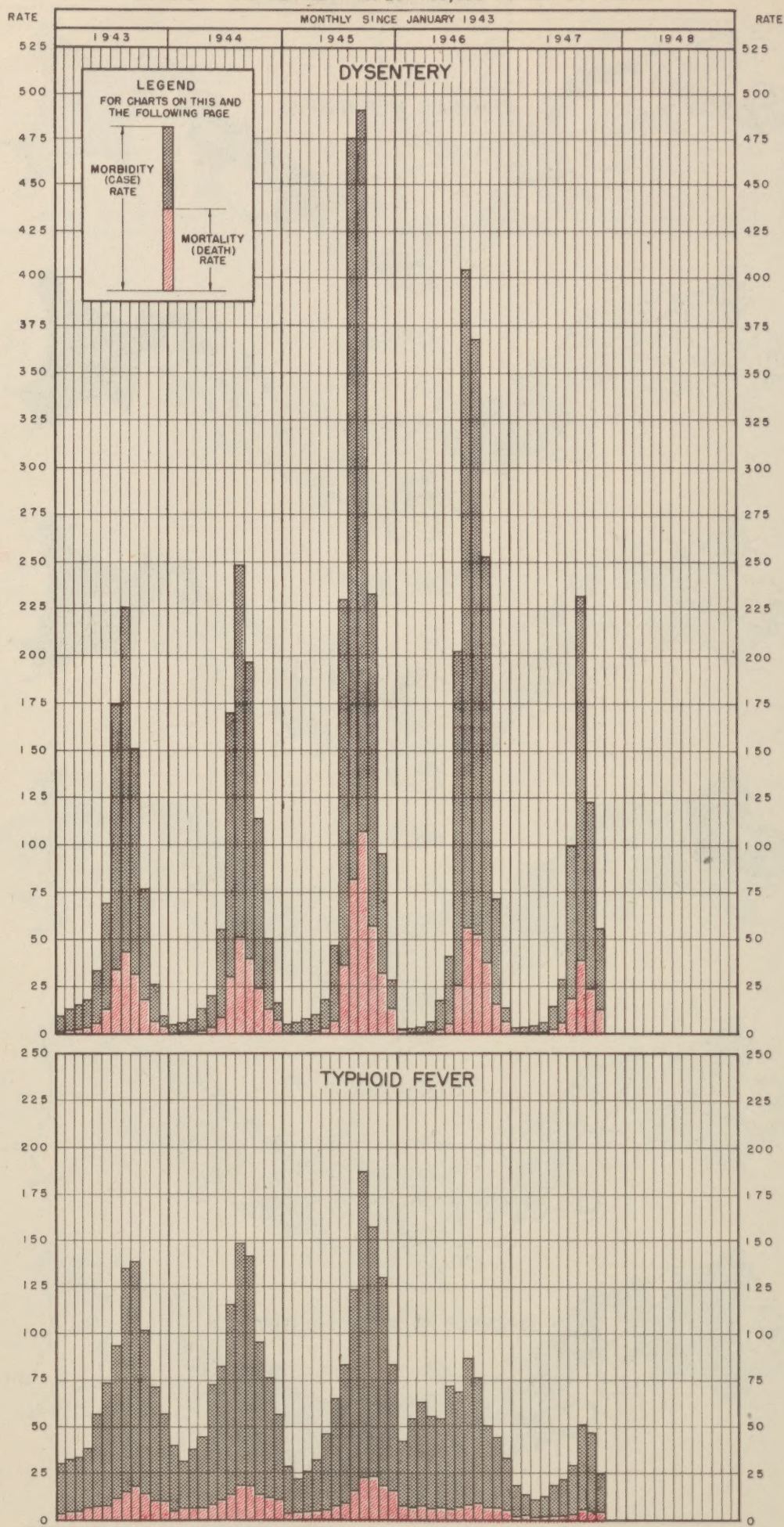
JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 91B



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES /100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.  
GHQ-SCAP

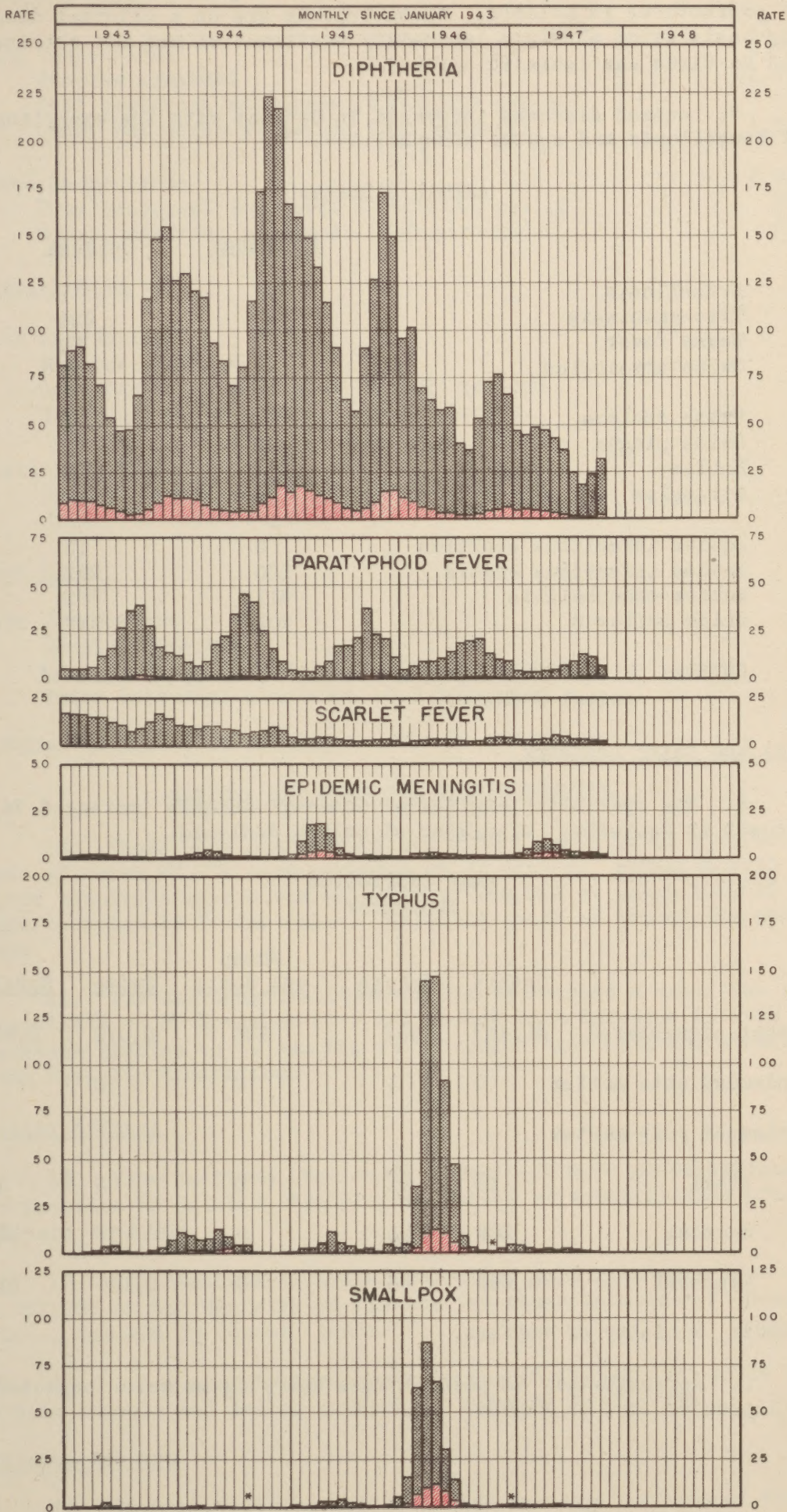
JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 92 A



# EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



\* TYPHUS MORBIDITY RATE FOR OCT 46 WAS 0.6. SMALLPOX MORBIDITY RATE FOR AUG.44 WAS 0.0 AND FOR DEC 46 WAS 1.4. THE FATAL CASES WERE REPORTED THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

NOTE: FIGURES BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATIONS.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 92 B



## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

6. There were 662 suspected cases of equine encephalitis in 25 prefectures in October. These reports are on a clinical diagnosis basis since absolute laboratory confirmation was not obtained and no virus was isolated.

7. Animal diseases increased in October with the exception of brucellosis and equine encephalitis.

### ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Brucellosis	1	1
Trichomoniasis	25	224
Texas fever	6	71
Swine erysipelas	1	89
Swine cholera	0	8
Swine plague	0	2
Rabies	4	9
Strangles	35	235
Equine infectious abortion	0	13
Equine infectious anemia	100	202
Equine encephalitis	411	332
Chick pullorum	702	3,547

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Industry.

### Meat and Dairy Industry

8. The over-all slaughter of domestic animals increased 24 percent in September; slaughter of calves declined.

### MEAT INSPECTION September

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,467	662	486	6,010	5,981
Condemned ante mortem	0	1	0	6	6
Condemned post mortem					
Total	16	1	0	2	10
Partial	209	15	0	77	390
Visceral	4,598	56	0	2,169	814

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. Approximately 42 percent more dairy farms were inspected in September than in August.



MILK INSPECTION  
September

Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	9,954
Samples examined	23,863
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	879
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,262
Plant inspections	2,895
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	304
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	514

Special Milk

Farm inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	1
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant inspections	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	3

Goat Milk

Farm inspections	40
Samples examined	68
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	12
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	13

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. There were 3,389 hospitals with a capacity of 212,100 beds of which 97,991 were occupied on 31 October, compared with 3,386 hospitals with a bed capacity of 214,053 of which 108,045 were occupied on 26 September. Note the chart at top of the next page.

11. The National Institute of Health charged a committee of scientists on 25 November with the choice of a director for the genetics studies to be carried on in conjunction with the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission.

Dental Affairs

12. Five dentists previously bombed out were re-established in practice in October, bringing the total of rehabilitated practitioners to 4,989.

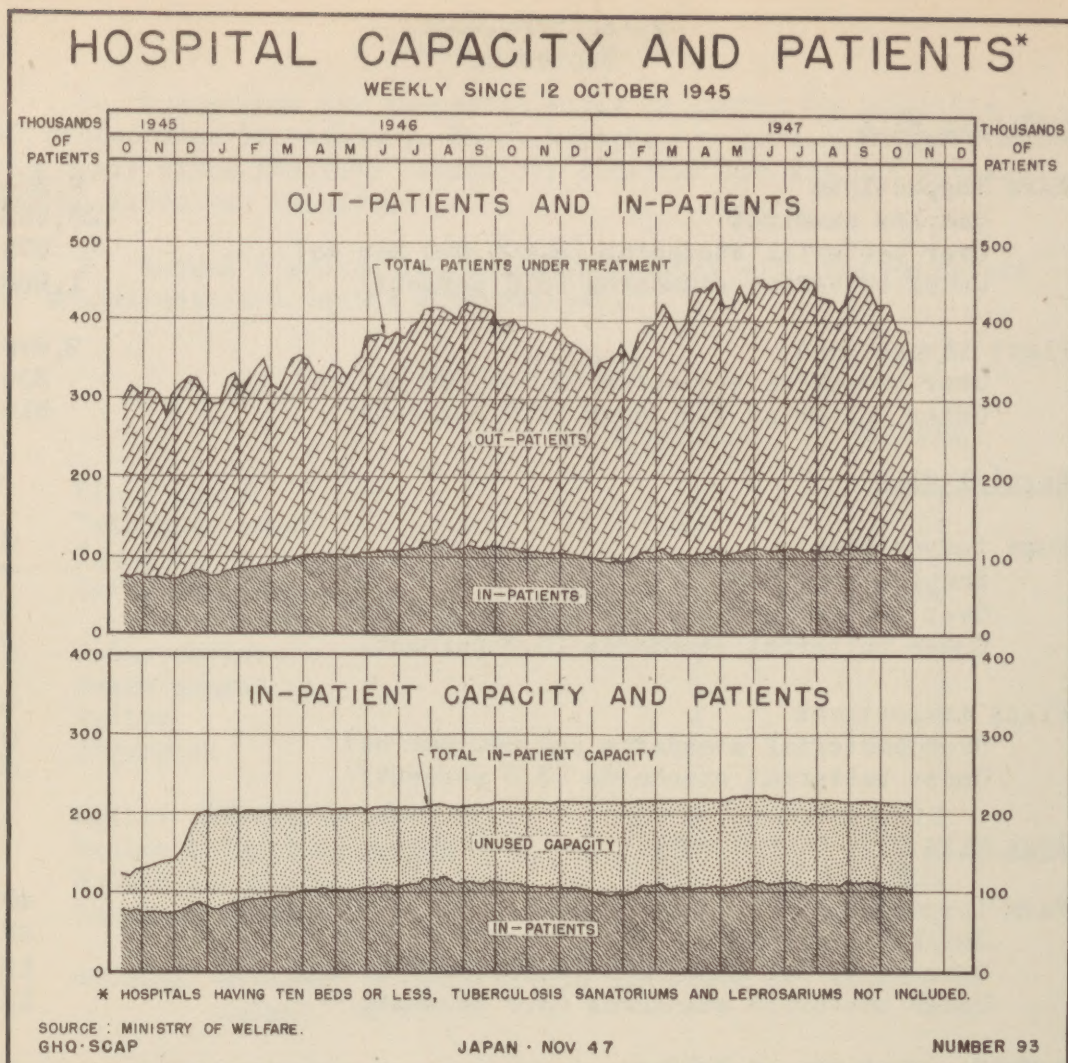
13. Ten dentists of Iwate Prefecture were granted a loan of ¥ 251,700 by the Ministry of Finance for rehabilitation of their offices, damaged in recent floods.

14. A new oral hygiene textbook was published for use in the public schools and health centers of Wakayama Prefecture.

Nursing Affairs

15. The chief of the Public Health Nursing Division of the Institute of Public Health was promoted from a third to a second class official on 30 October. This is an unusually high rating for a woman to achieve.





16. A four-month tuberculosis training course for nurses opened 4 November at the Toin School, Tokyo, with 25 nurses from 20 prefectures attending.

17. The National Nurses' Association sponsored a three-week refresher course in Fukushima Prefecture beginning on 10 November. The course was attended by 150 nurses and midwives.

### Laboratory Supervision

18. Control of manufacture and distribution of sulfonamide compounds was tightened to ensure proper specification of dosage on packages with dispensation upon prescription only.

19. Unauthorized distribution of unassayed triple typhoid vaccine in Kumamoto Prefecture was investigated by the Ministry of Welfare.

### SUPPLY

#### Production

20. The value of medical and dental supplies produced in October was ¥ 732,353,544, an increase of ¥ 122,803,286 from September due principally to price increases granted during October.

21. Although the volume of controlled and noncontrolled medicines increased, patent medicines and rubber sanitary goods decreased while medical and dental instruments and materials remained at about the same production level.



# MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES

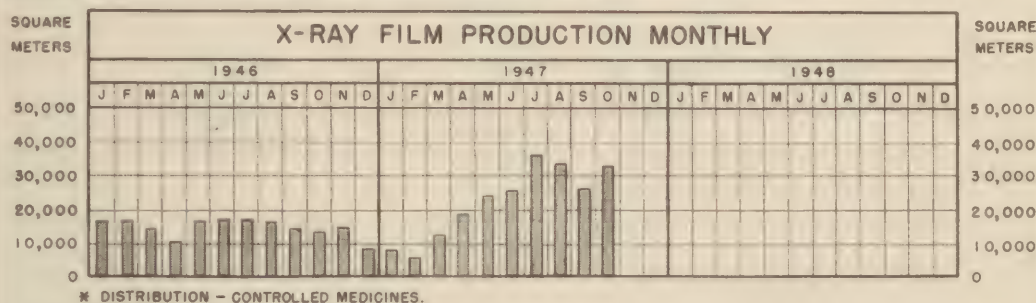
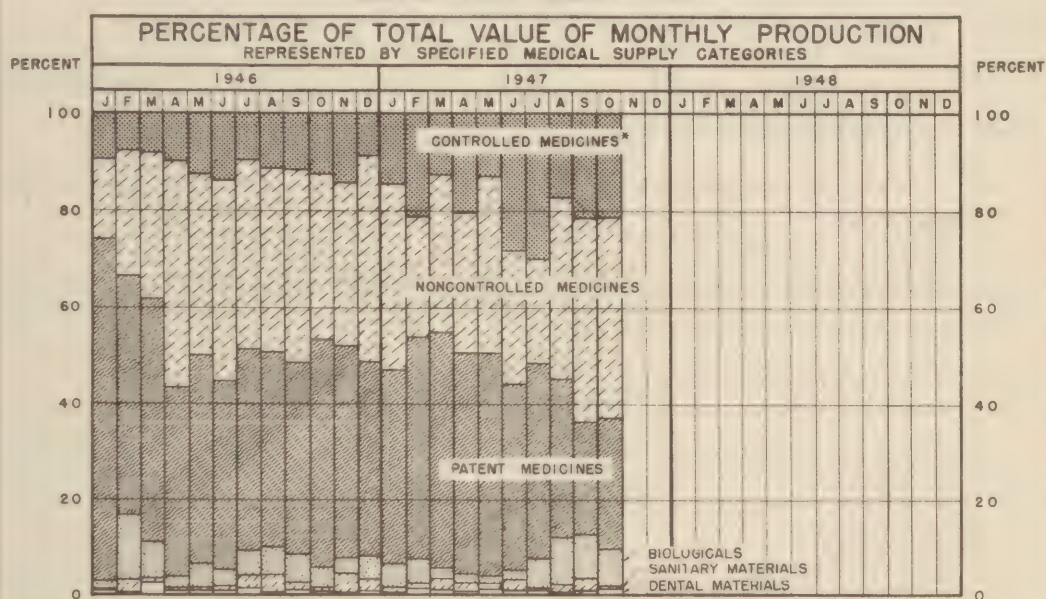
October  
(yen)

Controlled medicines	145,341,864
Noncontrolled medicines	287,829,118
Patent medicines	191,192,530
Biologicals	53,402,259
Medical instruments	11,983,185
Dental materials	7,740,120
Dental instruments	17,560,551
Sanitary materials	5,764,992
Sanitary rubber goods	11,538,925

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

## MEDICAL SUPPLIES

MONTHLY SINCE JANUARY 1946



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN - NOV 47

NUMBER 94

22. Production of sulfathiazole decreased by 118 kilograms from September to an October output of 1,814 kilograms.

23. Penicillin production totaled 1,605,450,000 oxford units in October, a gain of 1,085,790,000 oxford units over September production as five concerns installed pilot plants for the open-tank method of production.

24. Production of bismuth subsalicylate and mapharsen is now sufficient to supply minimum requirements of public clinics. Assayed bismuth subsalicylate for October amounted to 178.8 liters.

25. The Ministry of Welfare reported that stocks of typhus vaccine on hand were sufficient to take care of all requirements.



STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS  
(cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in October</u>		<u>On Hand 31 October</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	274,500	619,850	1,074,300	4,414,020
Typhus	-	1,103,000	-	2,323,000
Triple typhoid	2,710,000	4,382,400	2,673,500	20,614,700
Smallpox (doses)	2,131,150	2,239,900	15,541,900	1,735,670
Diphtheria anti-toxin	-	80,000	-	228,926
Diphtheria toxoid	2,806,800	93,200	2,634,380	58,840

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

26. A revised assay procedure was initiated to increase diphtheria toxoid available for distribution.

27. The quota for 1947 production of dusters and sprayers is near completion.

Rat traps and 10 percent DDT dust production increased in October.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
Rat traps, spring type	each	5,000	48,300
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	4,352	1,185
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	2,778	2,300
DDT dusters	each	7,660	-
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	550	-
Sprayers, pump type, semiautomatic	each	500	-
Sprayers, hand type, 2 quart	each	0	-
10 percent DDT dust (from American DDT concentrate)	pound	280,000	459,090
10 percent DDT dust (from Japanese DDT concentrate)	pound	104,610	111,880
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	106,673	99,623
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	11,945	9,960

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

28. Production of X-ray and electrotherapy machines in October decreased 11 percent from September figures. Of the 500 new machines produced 23 were ultrashortwave, 57 ultraviolet ray, one infrared ray, 220 X-ray, 68 luminous screens and 125 intensifying screens, and six electrosurgical machines produced for the first time.

29. X-ray film production rose from the September figure of 26,222 square meters to 32,950 square meters in October.



**X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION**  
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
4-3/4 x 6 1/2	152	610
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	452	2,304
5 x 7	-	1,714
8 x 10	812	2,441
10 x 12	14,489	32,022
11 x 14	1,608	282
14 x 17	1,644	3,923
Dental	50	970
35 millimeter (rolls)	67,094	33,091

**SOURCE:** Photo Sensitized Materials Association.

30. Production of gauze and bandage from stocks of American raw cotton totaled 68,692 and 57,172 pounds respectively in October, an increase of approximately 22 percent over the previous month's output.

31. Absorbent cotton production gained 7,568 pounds over September output, totaling 309,485 pounds in October.

32. Production of glass syringes for domestic use was reported for the first time. A total of 359,380 pieces of hypodermic, tuberculin, dental and enema syringes were manufactured.

33. Production of laboratory animals received a serious setback due to the September flood in Saitama Prefecture where the central breeding, collecting and distribution point was located. All production figures except those of rabbits were lower in October than in August, the last pre-flood figure.

Distribution

34. Sales of Japanese Army and Navy medicines in October totaled ¥ 21,330,545, an increase of ¥ 6,827,707 over September sales.

35. Controlled medicines sold in October for ¥ 170,103,277, an increase of more than 100 percent over September sales.

36. Surgical instruments and appliances decreased in sales value approximately 14 percent to ¥ 12,325,550 in October although actual count of pieces of equipment rose by 203,019.

37. Sanitary materials dropped approximately 50 percent in sales volume to ¥ 5,214,910. Withholding of stocks in anticipation of an expected rise in official prices was partially responsible for the decline.

38. Rubber medical items recorded a substantial rise in sales from ¥ 3,103,661 in September to ¥ 7,263,873 in October, reflecting in part rising prices but also a quantitative increase.

39. Dental supplies valued at ¥ 23,392,984 were sold during October.

Precious metals distributed for dental use amounted to 32,032.5 grams of gold and 293,111 grams of silver and silver alloys.



40. September floods necessitated emergency shipments during October of medical supplies valued at ¥ 3,439,011 to supplement available stocks in Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma and Iwate Prefectures.

41. X-ray and electrotherapy apparatus distributed in October numbered 292, a five-percent decrease from September distribution.

#### X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY APPARATUS DISTRIBUTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>
X-ray	239	206
Ultrashortwave	63	68
Ultraviolet ray	3	17
Infrared ray	2	1

Three electrosurgical units were also distributed.

42. Luminous and intensifying screens distributed numbered 68 and 125, an increase of 12 and a decrease of 127 respectively from September figures.

43. Most drugs distributed in October showed increases over September figures: marpharsen, 400 percent, sulfa drugs, 15 percent, and penicillin, 43 percent.

Bismuth subsalicylate distribution declined 46 percent in October.

#### NARCOTICS

44. There were 87,508 persons registered by 30 September to handle narcotics.

45. Of 114 arrests for narcotics violations in September, 64 were registered persons while 50 were unregistered persons.

46. Six unregistered persons were arrested for illegal cultivation of marijuana.

47. Law 112, effective 27 September, empowered 95 narcotics agents with authority to arrest, thus facilitating investigations of violators and in at least one case making possible the spot arrest of a large-scale illegal dealer.

48. Imported codeine phosphate and dionine were repackaged and labelled prior to release for medical needs.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

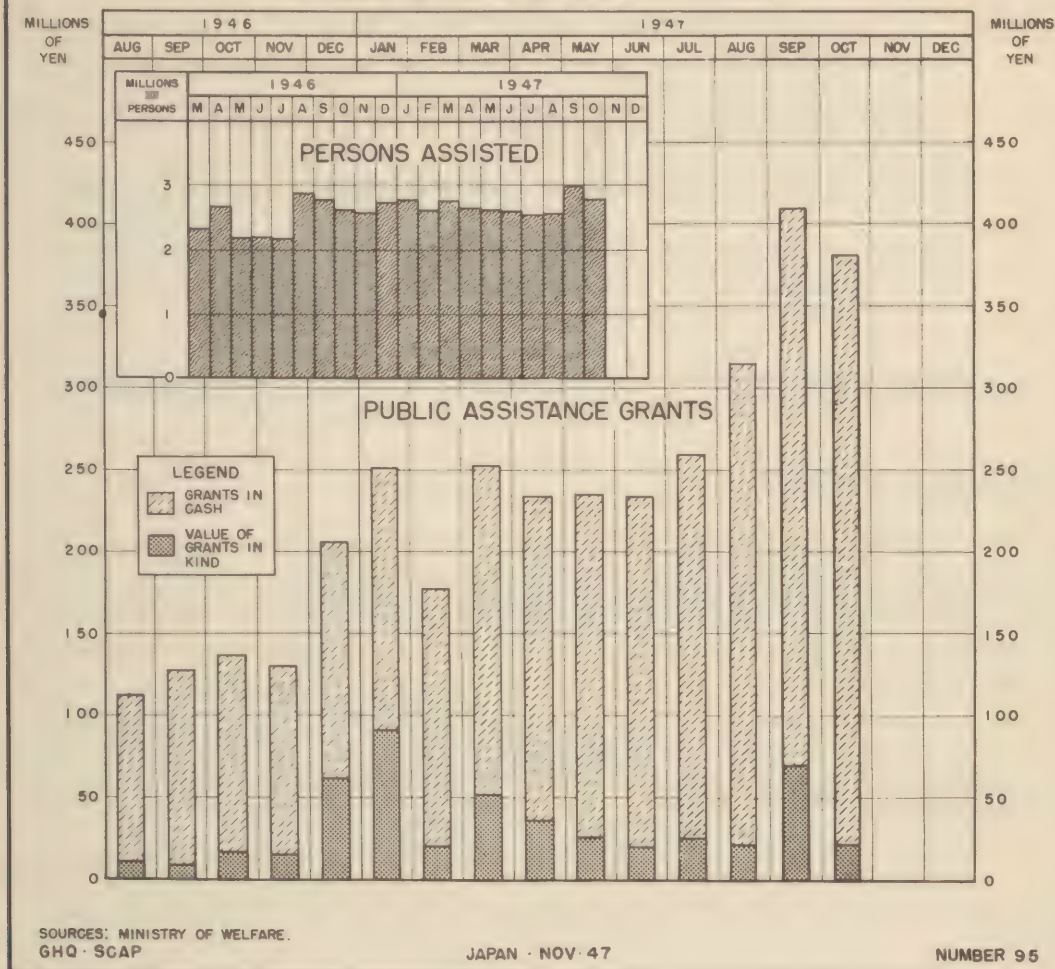
##### Relief

49. Welfare payments in October totaled ¥ 358,731,288 compared with ¥ 339,282,546 for September. Assistance in kind decreased from ¥ 70,371,751 in September to ¥ 21,824,752 in October. Persons receiving assistance during the month numbered 2,947,295 of whom 147,734 were in institutions.



# PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS



50. Public assistance grants were increased 10 percent, effective 1 November, based on the rise in the official price of rice.

51. Six LARA shipments totaling 37.52 tons of clothing, 63.70 tons of food, 2.50 tons of soap and 9.08 tons of medicine were received from 3 October to 15 November.

52. A nationwide one-month campaign to raise ¥ 686,800,000 for private welfare and relief agencies was initiated on 25 November.

## Child Welfare Law

53. The Child Welfare Bill became law on 21 November. The new legislation provides for:

- (1) Establishment of prefectural Child Welfare Stations for mental and physical care and for adoption placement.
- (2) Paid, full-time child welfare officials for community work.
- (3) National and Prefectural Child Welfare Boards to facilitate solution of problems of children and expectant and nursing mothers.
- (4) Additional ration privileges for pregnant women.
- (5) Free medical examination for poor children.



- (6) A program of physical rehabilitation for crippled children.
- (7) Free care for pregnant women unable to pay for such treatment.
- (8) Free hospital services for children when necessary.
- (9) Prevention of abuse and exploitation of children.
- (10) Government-matched funds for maternity and infant homes and children's sanitariums operated by a municipality or prefecture.
- (11) Supervision of maintenance of set standards for mothers' and children's institutions.

#### Social Work Education

54. A national Social Work Education Committee was formed to encourage inclusion of social work courses in the curricula of colleges and universities. The Committee is composed of representatives of the Ministry of Welfare, private welfare agencies and universities.

55. The series of 10 conferences sponsored by the Japan Social Work Association for training welfare personnel terminated the week of 17 November in Shizuoka.

Initiated in November 1946, the week-long conferences were held in various prefectures with an average attendance of 50 persons.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

56. The Diet passed two new social security laws on 21 November: the Unemployment Allowance Law and the Unemployment Insurance Law. The former is an interim six-month measure to provide benefits until the latter will have accumulated sufficient funds to start payments.

Both laws further eliminate the paternalistic relationship between employers and workers and establish a basis for a modern social security structure.

Over 7,000,000 persons working in establishments employing five or more, engaged in manufacturing, transportation, communications, commerce, finance, mining and similar industries, are now covered by unemployment benefits.

Government workers not provided for by other legislation are also included in the above category.

#### REPATRIATION

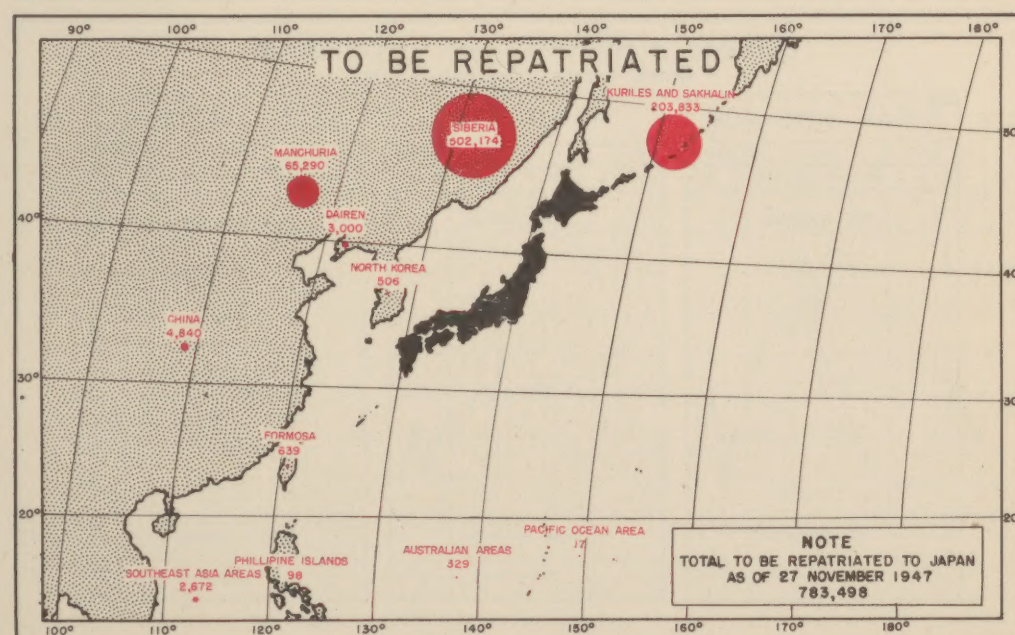
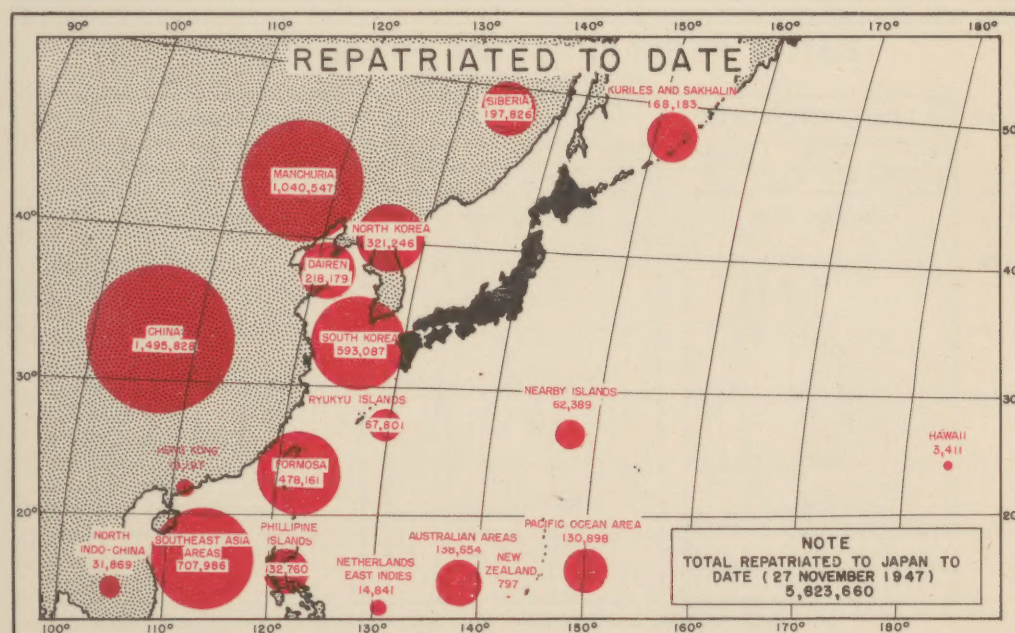
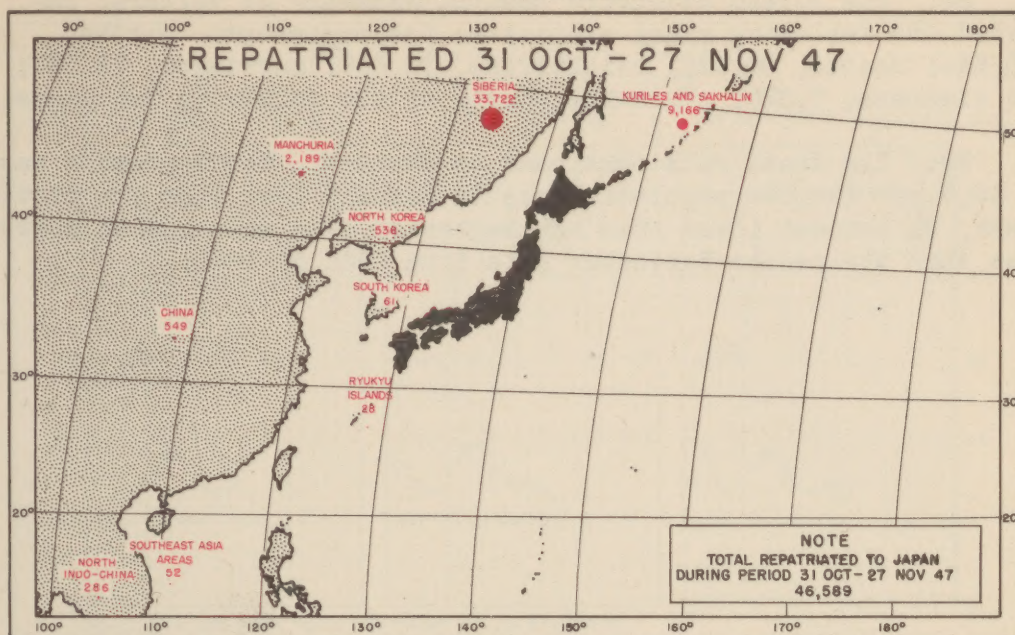
57. From 31 October to 27 November 46,589 Japanese were repatriated of whom 43,424 returned from Soviet and Soviet-controlled areas, 2,189 from Manchuria, 549 from China, 286 from northern Indo-China, 61 from South Korea, 52 from Southeastern Asia and 28 from Ryukyus.

During the same period 1,085 repatriates left Japan for Formosa, China and the Ryukyus.



# REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 27 NOVEMBER 1947



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.

GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 96



## VITAL STATISTICS

58. The Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare, reported the following vital statistics for September: births, 235,896; deaths, 80,036; stillbirths, 10,668; marriages, 72,080; and divorces, 7,325. Note the charts on the following two pages.

59. The death rate continued to decline. The September rate of 12.5 per 100,000 population was 14 percent less than the previous month, 31 percent lower than the September 1946 rate and 26 percent less than the median September rate from 1935 to 1941.

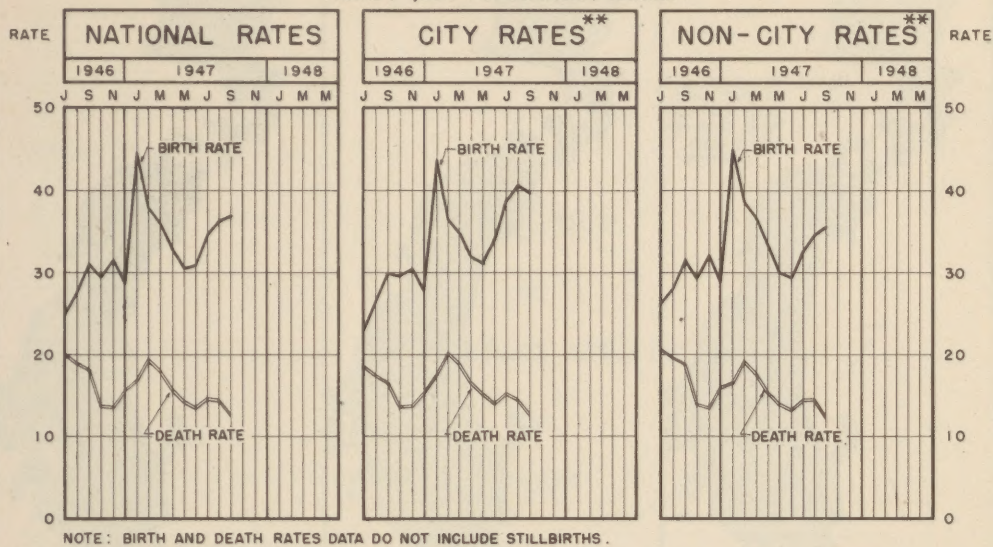


# VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

## BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

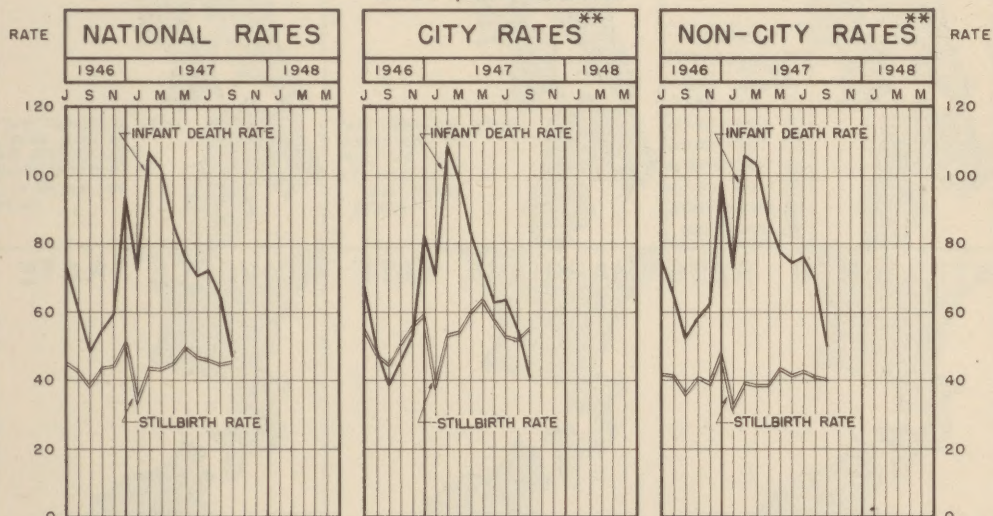
RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS.

## INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

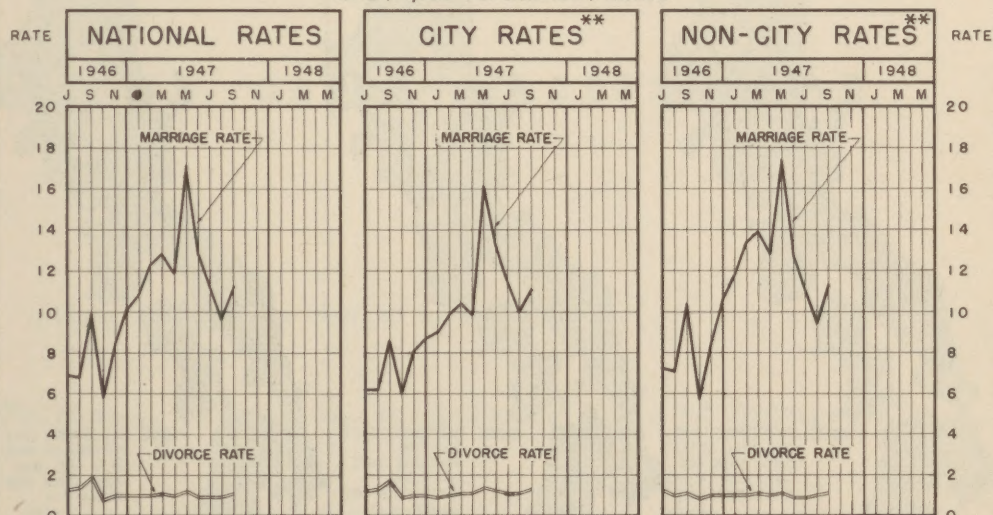
RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVEBORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

## MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM \*



\* BASED ON 1 JULY 1946 AND 1 JULY 1947 POPULATION.

\*\* CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

GHQ · SCAP

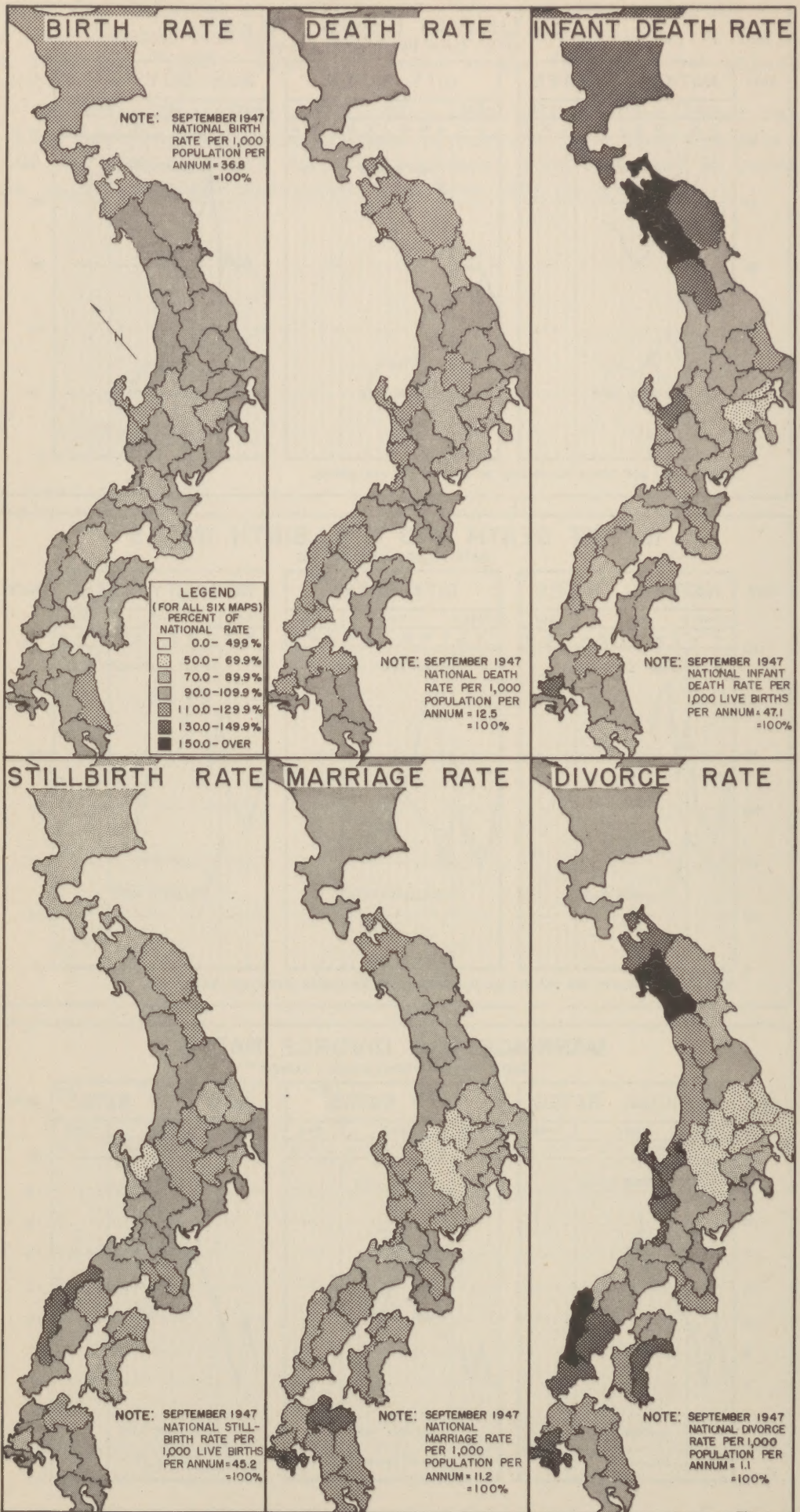
JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 97



# PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

SEPTEMBER 1947



NOTE: BIRTH, DEATH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES ARE PER ANNUM RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION AS OF 1 JULY 1947. INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE SAME MONTH.  
SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GHQ-SCAP

JAPAN · NOV 47

NUMBER 98